

This is a detailed geological map of the Los Banos Hills and surrounding areas. The map displays various geological units, including Quaternary (Q), Tertiary (T), and Cretaceous (C) formations. Key features include the Los Banos Hills, Salt Valley, and the San Joaquin Fault. The map is overlaid with a grid of latitude and longitude coordinates. The legend at the bottom right identifies the symbols used for faults, topographic features, and geological units.

Geological Units and Symbols:

- Q**: Quaternary (Qsu, Qm, Qp, Qs, Qc, Qd, Qe, Qf, Qg, Qh, Qi, Qj, Qk, Ql, Qm, Qn, Qo, Qp, Qq, Qr, Qs, Qt, Qu, Qv, Qw, Qx, Qy, Qz)
- T**: Tertiary (Tg, Tm, Tp, Ts, Tc, Td, Te, Tf, Tg, Th, Ti, Tj, Tk, Tl, Tm, Tn, To, Tp, Tq, Tr, Ts, Tt, Tu, Tv, Tw, Tx, Ty, Tz)
- C**: Cretaceous (Cg, Cm, Cp, Cs, Cc, Cd, Ce, Cf, Cg, Ch, Ci, Cj, Ck, Cl, Cm, Cn, Co, Cp, Cq, Cr, Cs, Ct, Cu, Cv, Cw, Cx, Cy, Cz)

Faults and Topographic Features:

- San Joaquin Fault**: A major fault running diagonally across the map.
- Los Banos Hills**: A large topographic feature in the center of the map.
- Salt Valley**: A valley located to the west of the Los Banos Hills.
- Orthogonality Fault**: A fault running horizontally across the bottom of the map.
- San Joaquin Hills**: A range of hills to the east of the Los Banos Hills.

Legend:

- Faults**: Represented by solid lines with arrows indicating the direction of movement.
- Topographic Features**: Represented by dashed lines and contour lines.
- Geological Units**: Represented by different colors and patterns.

Pre-late Cenozoic geology compiled from Briggs (1953) and Dibblee (1975)

ORTIGALITA PEAK NW, CALIF.

GEOLOGIC MAP OF LATE CENOZOIC DEPOSITS OF THE WEST-CENTRAL SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA by

W. R. Lettis 1982

This map is preliminary and has not been reviewed for conformity with U.S. Geological Survey editorial standards and stratigraphic nomenclature.